The Bombay Gazette.

99

No. 7,143.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,050 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 4	Leave Colombo	Feb. 13
,, Cannanore	7	,, Galle	14
,, Calicut	8	,, Nagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Madras	18
		,, Coconada	20
		,, Vizagapatam	22
		,, Bimlipatam	22
		Arrives Calcutta	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellcherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

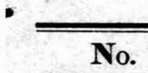
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

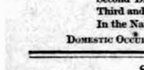
Up. Leave Bombay	Feb. 8	Feb. 22	Down. Leave Bussorah	Feb. 26	Mar. 12
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	12
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	4	16
,, Bunder Abbas	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	5	19	,, Muscat	5	20
,, Bushire	22	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed at the Custom House as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's dock.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHURCH of SCOTLAND'S MISSION, BOMBAY.—The Annual Public Examination of the General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Lane, Kalbadevic, will be held on Tuesday the 2nd February, commencing at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Chair will be occupied by Colonel The Honourable W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

All interested in Missionary work are invited to attend.

CHAS. I. CAMERON, M.A., Missionary.

Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BAR ACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities.

Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J FARREL, Secretary.

Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs.	a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7	8
	Black and Drab Felt		
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16	0
	Black Silk Velvet		
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14	0
	Black Silk	10	0
	Drab Felt		
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18	0
	Sun Hats	10	0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2	8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns ..... Rs. 1 per Yard.		

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Ellora," (1,574 Tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 5th February, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Collector's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st February 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 6th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Bengal," (2185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,172 tons register, A 1 for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Columbian" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

Accelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Bangalore," from Southampton, 2nd January.
,, "Nyanza," from Marseilles, 10th January.
Unaccelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Syria," from Southampton, 26th December.
,, "Massilia," from Marseilles, 3rd January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Charlotte," Captain Oates, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

Captain Oates will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Charlotte."

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Lalla Rookh," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their freight to us, and send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck. The marks to hand are—V. E. & Co., H. T. S.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs.	27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	,,	,,	27 ,,
Fine Pale	,,	,,	29 ,,
Superior Port	,,	,,	27 ,,
Do. do.	Pints.	,,	14 ,,
Brandy	,,	,,	32 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large quantity of Salt Beef and Pork in Casks, returned from Abyssinia, will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, at 12 Noon on Friday the 5th instant.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st February 1869.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

GRAND STAND.

1st Class.

Season Tickets	Rs.	15
Chairs	,,	5
Benches	,,	2

2nd Class.

Chairs	,,	3
Benches	,,	1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

THE BECHERDAS S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, near the Rauldnd Gate, on Wednesday the 3rd March 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business, viz.—

1. To read the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December 1868, and to confirm the same.

2. To select new Auditors for the current year, and to discuss any business or proposition that may be brought by the Directors.

છગનભાઇ ભાખચંદ ચેરમેન તરફથી

CHUGGONBHAI BHOICHUND, Director,
For the Chairman, B. S. & W. Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 30th January 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 8TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	as.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for January	2	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1869	15	12
Woolwich Royal Regiment of Artillery List for Jan.	0	8
The Year Book of Photography for 1869	0	12
British Journal of Photography Almanac, 1869	0	12
The London Journal, Vol. 48. July-Dec. '68	3	8
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 55. Ditto	3	8
Ruff's Guide to the Turf—winter edition	2	12
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopical Science, 2 vols.	15	12
Chevreuil on Colours. New edition	3	12
Storrs' The Captive Missionary	15	12
Lessons of Middle Age. (Cheap edn.)	2	12
Hayes' Cast away in the cold	4	8
Smith's Studies for Pictures	3	12
Miss Martineau's Biographical Sketches	6	4
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	56	8
Tom Hood's A Golden Heart	1	8
Silver on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus. New edn.	3	12
Quain on Diseases of the Rectum	5	12
Harley on Diabetes	1	14
layton's The Sunny South	11	4
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	6	4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	3	12
Boosey's Flute Tutor	0	12
Westropp's Normal Singer	0	12
Garcia's Art of singing	7	8
Hatton's singing Method, 2 parts	3	0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern. Ivory covers, Monograms, Unis, and lock cases. Rs. 15 and	17	8
New Play Book.—Robert the Devil	0	8
Play Book.—Cool as a Cucumber; Little Toddlekins; Game of Speculation; Rough Diamond; Woodcock's little game.—Each	0	8
Seamen's Wages Books, for Crews of 42, 48, and 54 men	5	8
Ship's Log Books Rs. 4, 4½ and 5. Rs. 9, and	18	0

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Humorekren, 2 vols.	3	0
Eines Audern Frau	3	0

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Wait for the Turn of the Tide	1	8
——— Dear Old Land I'm leaving	1	8
——— The Tinkling of the Bell	1	8
——— The Snow Lies White	1	8
——— The Peace of Home	1	8
——— My Sunny Gascoigne Shore	1	8
——— The Legend of the Rose	2	0
——— Marching through Georgia	1	0
——— God bless our Sailor Prince	1	8
——— God bless the Prince of Wales	1	8
——— What are the Wild Waves saying? (Duet)	2	0
Lancers.—Alnwick Castle	2	0
Quadrilles.—L'Enfant; and Royal Navy.—Each	2	0
Waltzes.—Clarine	2	0
Galops.—Eael Percy; Encore; Velocipede; and Fiery Steed.—Each	1	8

Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

will appear for the second time this season, on

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

Under the distinguished Patronage of the

HONOURABLE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

and for the

BENEFIT OF THE SECRETARY.

On which occasion will be enacted Shakespeare's well-known Comedy of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

and the very laughable Farce, never before performed in Bombay, entitled,

OUR NEW MAN!

Entirely new and appropriate Scenery, painted for the occasion by

SIGNOR SERONI.

NEW DRESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs.	5
Boxes	,,	4
Stalls	,,	3
Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariate; of Mr. Nowrojee Chinai, at No. 16 Apollo Street; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

TO LET, one small and neat Room in Meadow Street. Rent only Rs. 15 per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive payment of premiums to the 15th instant from such of the members of the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society as are desirous of continuing their Insurances in the English Assurance Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

WILL be OPENED in a FEW DAYS.—The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co. respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine. DONALD & Co.,

1st February 1869. 34, Meadow Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Experienced MASONRY INSPECTORS, who have been accustomed to Railway work, may hear of employment on application to H. P. LE MESURIER, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer's office, Byculla Villa, ombay. Applications to be accompanied by copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday next in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock P.M.,—when the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

The Rev. T. V. French, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. H. Knott, formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, will address the meeting.

Sermons will be preached on Sunday next at the New Mission Church, Girgaum, in aid of the Funds, by the Revs. T. V. French and J. H. Knott.

T. K. WEATHERHEAD,
Secretary B. C. C. C. M. S.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 13th January, instant, at 3 P.M.

H. G. Dunlop, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were carried:—

1st. That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts be received and adopted.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

3rd. That the present Directors and Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee be requested to act as Liquidators.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 27th January, instant, at 3 P.M.

H. G. Dunlop, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were carried:—

1st. That the amended accounts be received and adopted in order that the Directors may be indemnified from any omission they may have made.

2nd. That the proceedings of the Auditors who were appointed at the Meeting on 5th July 1865 be confirmed.

3rd. That the Resolution passed at the last Meeting of 13th January 1869, viz., that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, be carried and confirmed.

4th. That Hamilton Grant Dunlop, Venayaekrao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Limjee Jamsetjee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Lallsunderdass Khimjee, and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee be the Liquidators, and that any two of them have full powers to perform any acts that are required or authorized to be done by the whole, and their remuneration be one Gold Mohur for each of them for every Meeting of Liquidators they may attend.

5th. That the Liquidators be empowered to compromise all calls, and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

H. G. DUNLOP, Chairman.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Thursday next, the 4th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about seven-six Native Convicts, with a proportionate Military Guard, one Warder, one Assistant Warder, and a Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party, and fittings for convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board previous to, and after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final survey.

8. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICES.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN and FLOUR EMERY.

OAKEY'S EMERY and GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Druggists, &c.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Ms. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Rerington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of al Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest no velties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	25	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
India Gauze Pants	6	,, 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. ,,	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. ,,	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie ,,	7	8
The Belgian ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Shakspear ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Regent ,,	7	0
The Indian ,,	7	0
The Improved West End ,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Royal Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber Cloth Buck Skin Ends	1	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8	
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
Sleeve Links	15	,, 30
Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	8	8
Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
Railway Rugs	7	,, 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY
The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.
Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
,, Turban
,, Lined Cork.
Helmets.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves ..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s Military Doe. Dogskin. Driving Gloves. Drab Norway.	Gent.'s Lisle Thread. White. Straw. Lavender.	Gent.'s Black. Drab assorted. French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's HOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 35.

MILLIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good demand for Elphinstones and Colabas at Rs. 795 and 1,295 respectively. Market steady.

CALCUTTA.—27TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—A good many purchases of 4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 30,000 to 5,000 took place at Rs. 5-10 discount, and small amounts at Rs. 5-8 to 5-6 discount. The transactions reported in 5 per cents of 1856-57 were at Rs. 8-4, 8-5 and 8-6 premium.

No business announced in Bank of Bengal shares or National Bank shares.

A small lot of Punjab Bank shares was bought for an order at Rs. 75.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares sold yesterday at Rs. 209½.

Some heavy transactions were reported in Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, yesterday at Rs. 40, and to-day at Rs. 40 and 41½.

Equitable Coal Company's shares sold at Rs. 193.

Grocery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 200 per fully paid up shares, and a lot of contributory shares, having only Rs. 25 paid-up, at Rs. 30 each.

A purchase of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares was made yesterday at Rs. 58,—more wanted.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were on demand at Rs. 285, but only one lot changed hands at this price.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were slightly enquired after, and purchases reported at Rs. 60.

Transactions in Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares took place at Rs. 51 and 52.

Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 50 each.

CHINA.

OPIUM—	HONGKONG, 11TH JAN.	
Patna (new)	dlrs 638½	per chest.
Benares (new)	„ 635	
Malwa	„ 660 to 665	
COTTON—		
Calcutta	„ 16 to 19½	
Bombay	„ 17 to 21½	
Shanghai	„ 19 to 20	

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 237
Akote	235 to 237
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	242 to 247
Bhownuggur	242 to 247
Veeravul	230 to 235
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	256 to 260
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	228 to 230
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 268
Hingunghat	275 to 277
Broach N.G.	268 to 270
Do. M.G.	272 to 275

Ready sales 1,775 Candies. Market firm.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 30th January 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	2,34,32,531
Deposits at Branches	11,28,498
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,26,001
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,24,869
	Rs. 3,18,15,515
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	9,66,189
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,63,358
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	37,97,083
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	54,19,241
Dead Stock	4,65,181
Stamps	5,612
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	11,45,007
Overdrafts	2,978
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,28,67,118
Do. do. at Branches	64,41,256
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	1,42,492
	Rs. 3,18,15,515

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 23rd January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 40,82,089 9 0			
Public Deposits at Branches 21,65,445 6 10			
	62,48,534	15	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	80,09,123	9	11
Cash Credits undrawn do.	3,42,876	10	9
Bank Notes outstanding	525	0	0
Post Bills	1,53,321	5	5
Reserve Fund	5,62,500	0	0
Rest	9,988	2	7
Rupees	2,09,51,869	12	6

ASSETS.			
Silver and Notes at Head Office 26,30,930	8	11	
Silver and Notes at Branches 65,04,063	6	9	
	91,34,993	15	8
Govt. Securities	12,74,093	3	6
Govt. Reserve, Cash 15,82,089	9	0	
Securities			
	15,82,089	9	0
Loans at Head Office and Branches	23,74,338	7	2
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches	6,94,925	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	38,66,923	2	9
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches	2,12,131	7	6
Bills of Exchange do.	14,76,909	13	9
Due by other Banks	3,36,265	1	2
Rupees	2,09,51,869	12	6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Hatchell, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, from England.
Dela Voye, Ensign, 90th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Bogle, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Hill, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Bethune, Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Bythell, Captain, Staff corps, on sick leave, from England.
Sylvester, Surgeon Major, 1st G. Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.
White, Captain, Engineers, on leave, from England.
Fyers, Colonel, Rifle Brigade, to join, from England.
Little, Lieutenant Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Deolalee.
Moir, Colonel, E-B. Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Howard, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Babington, Major General, Infantry, on leave, from Madras.
Davidson, Lieutenant, 102rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Morar.
Hallahan, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.
Downes, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Hatchell, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, to Allahabad.
Kelly, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Martin, Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Peshawur.
Glass, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Goldsmid, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bythell, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Sym, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 5th G. Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Ensign, 29th Regiment, on duty, to Bhooj.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Calcutta, Dec. 5.
	Kashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Faiz Rabany	Profumo	Jedda and Hoodeida.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.
	Taiala	Gilchrist	Galle.
	Coimbatore	Houston	Liverpool.
	Hat Missanga	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	DeLangle	Dupont	Havre.
	Sullamuttee	Nacoda	Kutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Juventa, Holme, to Rangoon.
Ship Khodadux, Row, to Calcutta via Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, to China.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Ship Migrator, to Kurrachee.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 1st Feb., 9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" arrived from Kurrachee and left for Muscat during night.
GALLE, 1st Feb., 7 A.M.—Extra mail steamer "Sunda" from Bombay anchored.
BUSHIRE, 1st Feb., 9 A.M.—B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Scotia" from Bombay arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27	Walsgrif	Matthias	Kurrachee, Dec. 16.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Mathews	Bombay, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Dorothea	.....	.....
	Inkerman	.....	.....
	Fazel Currim	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26	Waterloo	Sharp	Covelong.
27	Oriental (s)	Day	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 27	King Harold	.....	Pondicherry.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT.
Jan. 2	Pride of the Ocean	Duke	Newport.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
Dec. 28	Gaulois	Mony	Bordeaux.
	Royal Tar	Lloyd	Cardiff.
	Falcon	Mowlan	Liverpool.
31	Rapide	Peterson	Falmouth.
	Sparkenhoe	Butler	Liverpool.
	Winslow	Labasto	Newport.
	Pembroke Castle	Ogilvie	Gravesend.
	Belle Isle	Fenwick	Holyhead.
	Maggie Lauder	Thomas	Do.
	Orifiamme	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Night Hawk	Banks	Do.
	Zanzibar	Masterlen	Lamlash.
Jan. 1	Bucentaur	Webster	Liverpool.
4	West Riding	Hughes	Liverpool
	Richard Rylands	Sheckells	Do.
5	Hindostan	White	London.
	Charlie Palmer	Hoffman	Rotterdam.
	Glenduror	Warland	Liverpool.
	Wellington	.....	Shields.
6	Victory	Davies	Gravesend.

CASUALTIES.

The Kenilworth, Butler, for Bombay, put back to Holyhead on January 6.

The Glenorchy, from the Clyde to Bombay, went ashore on January 1 on Kish Bank, and was abandoned. Crew saved.

The Rapide, Peterson, from Hull and Falmouth to Bombay, put into Falmouth on January 1, with loss of jibboom and other damage, having been in collision.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cashmere (supposed), of Liverpool, Sunderland for Bombay, December 2, lat. 5 N., long. 23 W.

City of Liverpool, Liverpool for Bombay, December 7, lat. 5 S., long. 31 W.

Ellen (1st dis. pend. 3,418), Newcastle for Bombay, November 27, lat. 6 N., long. 25 W.

Oberon, Liverpool, for Bombay, November 29, lat. 5 N., long. 23 W.

Indian Empire, Sunderland to Bombay, December 2, lat. 2, N., long. 32 W.

Parsee, Clyde to Bombay, November 29, lat. 1 N., long. 24 W.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Feb. 6	Saturday	Mar. 20
„	„ 13	„	„ 27
„	„ 20	„	Apr. 3
„	„ 27	„	„ 10
„	Mar. 6	„	„ 17
„	„ 13	„	„ 24

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 5th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 5	Friday	Mar. 19
„	„ 19	„	Apr. 2
„	Mar. 5	„	„ 16

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
„	Mar. 19	„	May. 14

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 6th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 5th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore	„	„	„
Hongkong	„	„	„
Australian Colonies	Feb. 19th.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	6th and 20th	„	„
Persian Gulf	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table comes into operation on and after the 28th instant, and will remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, for S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	7 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, and for Ahmednuggur, and Seroor	7 P.M.	5 P.M.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—January 6th, at Highgate, London, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. M. J. Higgins, School of Art, Esplanade.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

GRIBBLE—BAIERLEIN—January 25th, at Cuddalore, James Dunning Baker Gribble, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Theodocia, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. R. Baierlein.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.

In a former issue we urged on the authorities the necessity for arming the ryot with the weapons of education, to enable him to meet his natural enemy, the sowkar, on even ground. There is an evil now to which we would call the attention of the educated chiefs of the people themselves, and would pray them by their example—it is all that is needed—to do their utmost to remedy. This evil, which brings every ryot to the sowkar and many to ruin—which, more than anything that we know of, prevents the accumulation of property among the ryots—is the enormous amount of money spent on marriage ceremonies. We are all slaves to customs we dislike, and while we give wedding breakfasts, which benefit no one but the pastrycook, and pinch ourselves to give big dinners to persons who laugh at us for doing it, we cannot afford to laugh at this custom or its slaves. But we may be allowed to point out the evils it produces, and, without laying ourselves open to the charge of sneering at native customs which we don't understand, implore persons who do understand them to strive to prevent ignorant people ruining themselves because their fathers have done so before them.

At present, whenever a son or daughter is married, the father spends upon the ceremony a sum varying from one to three years' income. We are speaking of the poorer classes; a rich man seldom, we believe, spends more than five thousand pounds at his child's marriage, and of course many incomes exceed this amount. But our friend Bapoo the cultivator, for whose benefit we write, whose expenditure is about eight or ten rupees a month, and who manages with this expenditure to feed and cloth Luximee Kono Bapoo and the children she bears him, may not, for fear of losing the respect of his neighbours, marry any of those children without spending about one hundred and fifty rupees. It is a poor heart that never rejoices, we grant; and we do not grudge Bapoo his fling at such an important event as the marriage of his offspring; but let him have his fling within his means, and not cripple his resources in order to do as others do. For ten rupees Bapoo and his immediate friends might, we believe, have a very good dinner, and something might out of that sum remain to be given to the Brahmin who performs the ceremony which would be worthy the acceptance of that holy man. At present the consequences of this custom are that the ryot can never save money, that a man of moderate means cannot afford to give his children a good education. Two instances occur to the writer suggested by recent conversations. In the first case a ryot was complaining of the failure of his crops this year, and his inability to pay the assessment without borrowing money. It was suggested to him that the crops last year were very good, and consequently that he ought to have saved money. "Ah," was the answer, "I have a son, and as I had money last year I married him; it cost me nearly two hundred rupees, and I had to borrow of the sowkar even then." The second case was that of a Jaghirdar, with an income of about two or three thousand rupees, whom the writer was advising to send his eldest son to college. This was impossible, because it would entail an expenditure of thirty rupees a month, and the speaker had two more children to marry. And on being asked the amount he proposed to spend on each ceremony, he answered, about five thousand rupees. To all remonstrances the only answer was, "I cannot help it; it is the custom; I shall lose respect if I do not do it." Of course argument from Englishmen of a different faith is useless. As a rule the natives rather dislike the custom than not—much as we dislike the tomfoolery of wedding breakfasts; yet for fear of losing caste they bore their heads and ruin themselves in order to resemble other persons. That it is ruin is proved by doing a little sum in calculation, and reckoning what one hundred and fifty rupees at compound interest, at one, two, three, or four per cent. a month, amount to in (say) ten years; and, supposing our friend Bapoo's quiver to be fairly full, we cease to be astonished at the presence of a money-lender in the smallest of villages. The ryot is only extravagant, as far as we know him, in this one instance; he cares not to fare sumptuously every day; a very small sum will provide the wardrobe of himself and his family; and were he not bound, according to his ideas, to spend all he could spare and more to provide for feasting and tom-toms on these interesting occasions, he might, and we believe he would, spend his money in wells and other improvements to his land; he would not have need of such frequent recourse to our old enemy the sowkar; nay, we believe he could soon do without him altogether. Of course, in such a case as this, a Government, however paternal, is useless; useless too must be the exhortations, on however sound principles of political economy they be based, of European district officials; and this our protest, unless we can find an echo in the native press, and among influential natives of all classes, must, we fear, remain useless also. Yet in a year of distress like the present, when the cry of famine is heard in all parts of the land, we may perhaps be allowed to point out one of the reasons why the ryots are so helplessly dependent on the year's crops. One lean cow will swallow seven fat kine who have gone before. Last year was an exceptionably good year, and consequently the sound of the tom-tom was heard in every village; feasting was the order of the year, and the Brahmins waxed fat. This year there is a failure of crops, and it is either starvation or dependence on Government for help. In a purely agricultural country such must always be the case, more or less, in the case of a total failure of crops, but much might be remedied if the ryot would spend his superfluous profits in good years in wells, or even bury the hard coin in the ground. It is not only that they spend money on these ceremonies which they have; they borrow money at ruinous rates rather than have it cast in their teeth that they stinted expense at the marriage ceremonies of their children. To give one instance more: A village accountant, on twelve rupees a month, to our knowledge spent five or six hundred rupees on the marriage of each of his three children; he was a Government servant, and therefore expected to spend more. The whole of this money was borrowed, and his son had to begin life with a burden of about one thousand rupees of debt to pay off. We have said perhaps more than enough. We can only lament the evil: the remedy is with others. But will not the silver-tongued Dadabhai Nowrojee, who has devoted so much eloquence in teaching the Secretary of State for India his duties, and has taken so much trouble—we trust not entirely in vain—to point out the faults and weaknesses of the Anglo-Indian Government,—will not the Honourable Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, great in the Council, greater in the chair of the Anglo-Indian Association,—will not any of our many native contemporaries, ever recklessly conscientious in exposing the errors of their rulers,—will not any native notoriety or notorieties, by speaking, writing, and example, commence a crusade against a custom more ridiculous than the forbidding of the re-marriage of widows, more injurious than the sapineness of Government, more unpopular, we really believe, than the City Survey Bill?

WE understand that the office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, vacated by Major Gray, has been bestowed upon that fortunate and clever officer Colonel John Thacker, now at Belgaum. This, at all events, remedies the flagrant injustice perpetrated when Major Thacker was pitchforked into the Commissariat.

IT is rumoured that in consequence of the late accident, the G. I. P. Railway contemplate discontinuing running night trains.

DR. ASHER, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioners in this Presidency, intends, it is said, proceeding to England shortly on medical certificate.

IT is understood that Major Harpur, at present Superintendent of Police at Sattara, will act as Superintendent of Police at Poona during the absence of Major J. H. Henderson, on medical certificate to Europe.

CAPTAIN S. RIMINGTON, Staff Corps, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. WADDINGTON, Staff Corps, second in command 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. S. GREEN, C.B., of the Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

WE learn from the China papers that Mr. T. T. Cooper, who attempted to reach India via Thibet, has proceeded to Calcutta, whence he intends trying to cross to China. His friends have presented him with a well-deserved testimonial.

OUR Cabul correspondent's letter, which appears in another column, gives the number of killed and wounded on both sides at the great battle near Ghiznee in which the Ameer Shere Ali Khan's troops routed the ex-Ameer and his nephew. According to the officers of the Ameer the number lost by the victorious army was 490 killed and 300 wounded; and of Abdool Rahman Khan's troops 1,200 fell and 670 were wounded, besides from 1,500 to 1,900 who perished in the snow, after they took to flight pursued by the Cabul troops. In the fort at Ghiznee there are now, we are told, from 2,000 to 2,500 prisoners of war, and more than 500 have been blown away from guns or otherwise killed by the orders of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The Ameer has returned to Cabul and was welcomed with great rejoicing.

SOME days ago a forged Bombay bank-note for one thousand rupees was received by the station master of the G. I. P. Railway at Sholapore, who at the time did not discover the forgery, and forwarded the note as usual with other monies to Poona for deposit in the Government Treasury, where the forgery was detected. The note was sent to Bombay, and the Bank authorities here affirmed it to be forged, in consequence of which the Railway Police are now endeavouring to find out from whom it was received, in view to a criminal prosecution of the party.

A CORRESPONDENT has kindly sent us the following account of the voyage of the Bishop of Bombay from England:—"He left England on the 6th January, and sailed from Marseilles on the 10th by the P. & O. steamer *Nyanza*. The Rev. Charles Kirk, M. A., a chaplain on the Bombay establishment, accompanied His Lordship and acted as his chaplain. Among the other passengers were the Rev. Messrs. French and Knott, two able C. M. S. clergy on their way to Lahore; Professor Owen, Sir Samuel Baker, and Mr. Fowler on their way to Egypt, to proceed up the Nile with the Prince of Wales; and the Duke of Sutherland. The Rev. William Clarke, chaplain, came by the same mail via Southampton. At Aden His Lordship visited both the Camp and Steamer Point, attended by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, chaplain there, and Mr. Kirk. On Wednesday evening, the 27th, the stewards of the *Columbian* gave a theatrical performance, which was much applauded. It may be interesting to add that Divine Service was held twice a day from Suez, and was invariably well attended. On Sunday, 24th January, the Holy Communion was administered at half-past seven o'clock in the morning by the Bishop, assisted by Mr. Kirk, who provided a beautiful set of altar vessels for the purpose. A *Te Deum* was sung on the last day in thanksgiving for a most pleasant voyage."

A BOMBAY "Government Gazette," Extraordinary, was published yesterday intimating that "The Right Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, arrived at Bombay on the 30th January; and yesterday, the 31st January, was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay."

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an addition to the Personal Staff of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India. In recognition of his services to the State, and in addition to three British officers already on the staff, Honorary Captain Hedayut Ali has been appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency on a Staff salary of Rs. 150 a month. He is likely to prove most useful, being a man of great knowledge and experience, and well acquainted with the Native Army. The Secretary of State for India, in sanctioning the appointment, intimated that should a fitting opportunity present itself he should not object to the creation of a similar appointment at Bombay.

THE grant of percentage allowance for dearness of grain has been extended by the Government of India to pensioned warrant officers of the Medical Department of this Presidency.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the undermentioned articles being allowed at the expense at the State to the mounted troops in India:—Scissors, water sponges, spurs, and turn-screws.

THE Earl of Mayo's first Levee as Viceroy and Governor-General, held last Wednesday, is said to have been the most numerously attended that has been seen for some years. The gentlemen present occupied nearly an hour and a half in filing past His Excellency.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting last Thursday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

CAPTAIN FORTESCUE, whose name was mentioned in these columns yesterday as having been selected for the post of Brigade-Major of the projected corps of Railway Volunteers, has requested the "Indian Daily News" to state that he himself has heard nothing to such purport, and that the announcement was unauthorized by him.

MAJOR THOMAS, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, intends, says the "Madras Athenæum," going home next month on two years' leave, under the regulations of 1868. He will be succeeded, it is said, by Major Dangerfield, R.A., at present Commissary of Ordnance at Nagpore.

THE Trades' Dinner at Calcutta last Wednesday night was, in the opinion of the "Indian Daily News," in every respect a success. The arrangements were excellent, the speeches up to the mark, and the guests numerous. Among the latter were Sir William Mansfield, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Justice Norman, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Justice Hobhouse, Dr Fayrer, Mr. Peterson, and others. The toast list was very long, and it was nearly one before all was over. The Commander-in-Chief replied for the Army, Sir Richard Temple for the Councils, Mr. Strachey for the Civil Service, Dr. Fayrer for the Medical Service, Mr. Rome for the Commercial interests, Mr. Justice Hobhouse for the Guests, Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Peterson for the Bench and the Bar, and Mr. Parker for the Press.

IN connection with the scheme for giving effect to the suggestions of the Orissa Famine Commission for the development of False Point as a port, arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, experimentally for four months, for a regular monthly steam communication between Calcutta and False Point, the first trip commencing from the 26th instant.—*Englishman.*

LAST Wednesday morning His Excellency the Earl of Mayo paid a visit to the Municipal reclamations at the Salt Lakes. His Excellency was attended during his visit by Mr. Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Municipality, and Mr. W. Clarke, Chief Engineer. His Lordship also inspected the main sewer, the outfall works, &c., and manifested the greatest interest in the great works which are being carried out by the town.—*Englishman.*

THE "Geelong Advertiser" of January 4 says—"An event has occurred which, as bearing upon the approaching second visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to these colonies, will be satisfactory to the Prince himself when apprised of it, and should be received with considerable satisfaction by the home authorities, and the public of England. The mystery which hung about the statements of Mr. Parkes, late Chief Secretary of New South Wales, in an election speech, at Kiama, has been solved, and cleared up by the documents and papers, which he stated he possessed, showing the attempted assassination of the Duke was the result of a conspiracy and not the solitary act of O'Farrell, having been laid before the Legislative Assembly in Sydney, and the conclusion arrived at by the House and nearly all parties is, that they contain no sufficient evidence to bear out the inferences placed upon them by Mr. Parkes."

THE SACRED CONCERT.

WE had an opportunity yesterday evening of hearing a rehearsal of the Sacred Concert which has been in preparation for some months past and which is to come off in the Town Hall to-morrow night. It is safe from what we heard to predict a most successful concert. The training of the choir and the instrumentalists has been admirable, and there are several voices of rare quality. We might say more, but yesterday's performances were only a rehearsal, and not intended to be criticised, though really a most pleasing entertainment. An immense number of girls and boys from the different schools were present, besides many ladies and gentlemen.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

THE following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 1st February, has been communicated to the press:—

Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 29, dated 27th January 1869.

Stating that at a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, held on the 25th January 1869, the Government Resolutions in the Public Works Department, Nos. 4 C. W.—11, and 11 C. W.—24, dated the 12th and 21st January 1869, were taken into consideration, and the following resolution was unanimously passed thereon:—

"That the Government be respectfully informed, in reference to their Resolutions No. 4 C. W.—11, dated 12th January 1869, and No. 11 C. W.—24, dated 21st January 1869, that the Bench trust the sphere of the duties of the Commission on the Drainage and Water Supply may be so enlarged as to admit of its considering any general proposals regarding these two important subjects in connection with the general conservancy of the City."

RESOLUTION—Government cannot, for the reasons stated in Government Resolution, No. 11 C. W.—24, dated 21st January, place before the Commission, for detailed examination, any project for the drainage of the city except that submitted by Captain Tulloch; but by the terms of the 8th para. of the above quoted Resolution, the Commission may receive any evidence referring to the general principles of other schemes, if the Commission consider that such evidence bears on the question submitted to them.

STATE VISIT OF LORD MAYO TO THE OPERA.

THE new reign (says the *Englishman*) seems to promise well for public amusements in Calcutta. On Tuesday night, the 26th January, a sight new to Calcutta was presented in the visit in State of the Viceroy to the Opera House. His Excellency and Lady Mayo arrived punctually at 9 o'clock in a State carriage and four, escorted by the body-guard. A guard of honour of the 26th Cameronians, with the Queen's color and band, was drawn up at the box entrance of the Opera House, the band playing God save the Queen on His Lordship's arrival. At the entrance the members of the Opera Committee and Signor Cagli were assembled to receive His Lordship and conduct him to his State box. This consisted of two private boxes in the centre of the house, which had been thrown into one for the occasion, and elegantly fitted up with yellow satin hangings and furniture. The house was crowded to excess, not a single vacant seat being left, and the officials being all dressed in full uniform, gave an animated appearance to the scene. His Lordship remained until the conclusion of the Opera, God save the Queen being again given on his departure. The company filled their respective parts with credit and to the satisfaction of the audience.

A PRACTICAL JOKE AT SEA.

A VERY clever (!) practical joke, says the *Madras Mail*, was played by the gallant commandant of the Island of Perim in the Red Sea last Christmas Day on the captain of the P. and O. company's steamer *Carnatic*. Signals of distress were exhibited on the island, and as soon as the steamer had been arrested in her course, much to the alarm of the passengers who were at dinner, the officer on shore telegraphed that the garrison "had nothing to eat." The captain did what all captains of British vessels always are ready to do, viz., ordered a boat to be lowered, told off an officer and men to man her, and commenced to load her with a bountiful supply of provisions, including the half of the passengers' plum-pudding, which was quite a triumph of culinary art. But as soon as the officer ashore saw that the boat was being lowered, he signalled "go a-head" and the captain good-naturedly laughed at the gallant gentleman's pleasantry, and proceeded on the voyage towards Aden, at the same time remarking that the garrison had better be careful not to cry "Wolf" too often. Probably the commandant of barren Perim had lost all reckoning of time, and fancied it was the first of April instead of the 25th December. We trust the garrison will enjoy the relish of this joke for the next six months.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 1 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 30th January, via Russia, 20th January.

ADEN, 18th, 10 A.M.—Office opened this day.

AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION TO ASIA AND AMERICA.

TWO vessels of the Austrian Navy, the steam frigate *Donau*, Captain von Wipplinger, and the steam corvette *Friedrich*, Captain Pittner, left Trieste on the 18th October last for a voyage, which is attracting considerable interest in Austria and Germany, as well as on the part of scientific men of all nations. The objects of this expedition are of a politico-commercial and scientific character, the main point aimed at being the extending and strengthening the commerce of Austria and establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the several States which the squadron will visit. The mission is therefore divided into three distinct sections, the diplomatic, the commercial and scientific, and a third, specially devoted to the work of drawing up treaties of commerce and the establishment of the various Consulates at such places as may be determined upon. The diplomatic section is under Baron Herbert, Councillor of Legation, the scientific and commercial under Chevalier Dr. von Scherzer, Aulic Councillor, a *savant* of great reputation. The whole expedition is under the control of Admiral Baron Petz, who has been appointed for the time being Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of His I. R. Majesty, the Emperor of Austria. A considerable number of scientific gentlemen and representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of the empire accompany the expedition in the capacity of reporters and special agents, also a painter and a photographer. Each member has a particular branch of study specially allotted to him—as Dr. Syrski, Zoology and Botany and the culture of silk-worms; Dr. Schmucker, chemical products and dyeing, printing and tanning; Mr. Arthur von Skola, textile fabrics; Mr. Victor Schoenberger, raw produces; Mr. Hermann Haardt, metals, &c. They have been furnished with admirably drawn up "instructions," comprising a wide range in science and commerce, in the preparation of which many learned societies in Europe and savants of various countries, (e. g. Professor Dr. Carl Vogt, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Charles Darwin,) and the leading Chambers of Commerce of Austria have given most valuable assistance. The squadron was on the 21st November at Gibraltar, whence it proceeded to Tangier to investigate certain outstanding grievances done to Austrian subjects in Morocco. This business accomplished, the naval expedition will then proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Singapore, Bangkok in Siam, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin (whence the Minister and the Diplomatic Attachés will go to Peking), Yokohama, Yeddo, Osaka and Nagasaki in Japan, and thence turn homewards by San Francisco and the principal ports in Central America, Peru, Chili, and by Cape Horn to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. It is anticipated that the expedition will be absent about two years, and it is contemplated to direct the corvette *Friedrich*, after the objects of the mission have been accomplished in Japan, to visit Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay, whence she will probably proceed to the Persian Gulf and return to Austria by way of the Red Sea and through the Suez Canal, if the latter is finished and navigable by that time. The expedition has received a great many patriotic presents, and carries with it a very large collection of samples of Austrian industrial products, which are to be exhibited in Siam, China, and Japan, and afterwards to be

Cabul to Ghiznee on a late occasion, and has now been confirmed in his post as Governor of Candahar. The Ameer is also reported to have permitted all the Uzbeks, late in the service of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, to return to their home at Turkistan without molestation. The Eid festival passed off quietly at Cabul this day. It was celebrated by the firing of a salute of 25 guns from the Balla Hissar, but as Sirdar Mahomed Hoosein Khan was in a hurry to proceed to Killa Kazee to receive the Ameer, no other state pomp could take place.

THE RETURN OF AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN TO CABUL.

Ameer Shere Ali Khan returned to Cabul on the 16th January, after totally defeating his enemies in the battle fought at Ghiznee at the beginning of this month. Hundreds of people went from Cabul to the Balla Hissar to receive him, and welcomed his victorious return with the greatest joy. Thousands of rupees were distributed to the poor during the day, and the occasion was celebrated by the firing of a royal salute from the Balla Hissar, and a durbar of state held to receive the respects of the General Khans and Sirdars at Cabul. By order of the Ameer the city was illumined for two nights and rejoicings held in the Court and the Mahul Sarai.

PESHAWUR, 22ND JANUARY.

Sirdar Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor, the Cabul Ameer's Governor at Jellalabad, remained here for some days. He had an interview with the Commissioner, Peshawur Division, on the 16th instant, and was presented with a purse of four hundred rupees as his *ziafut*. The Meer Akhor put up at the quarters of Arbab Hameed Khan, placed at his disposal by the Commissioner. He returned to Jellalabad on the 19th instant with two lacs of rupees, which the authorities at Peshawur made over to him in addition to the three lacs formerly paid. Thus in all five lacs of rupees have been despatched to Cabul from Peshawur.

On the evening of the 18th another official of the Cabul Durbar came in—namely, Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan, who comes *direct* from Ghiznee and narrates to us all the circumstances of the late war. He is accompanied by his son, is a fine old man, and a true specimen of the Khans at the Cabul Ameer's Court. It creates peculiar interest to see these men among us from a barbarous country which has been the scene of anarchy and bloodshed for so long a time. The Khan was received by the Peshawur Kootwall Arbab Surfraz Khan, who under orders of the Commissioner has put at his disposal the house of Mirza Hussun Ali Khan. Shah Murdan Khan will be put in charge of fire-arms, which for the present will number 3,500 muskets.

While writing these lines to you, I am told that Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of the Ameer Azim Khan, having effected his escape from Tauko, in the vicinity of Jellalabad, where he was last seen at the head of an army, has arrived in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. I will notice how the Commissioner behaves to this man, as he is an enemy of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, on whom our "Sirkar" has conferred friendship.

The *ziafut* has been sent by the Commissioner to Shah Murdan Khan through the Inspector of Police, Peshawur. Our guest is the same Shah Murdan Khan who used to come to Peshawur in times of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan as the Cabool Elchee.

The durbar at Peshawur is still talked of. In the event of the Earl Mayo selecting Simla as his summer retreat, there can be but little doubt that an interview between the new Viceroy and the Cabul Ameer will take place at Peshawur and a grand durbar will eventually be held. The new policy of assisting the Cabul Ameer is, besides, strongly in favour of the presumption.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEEMUCH, 26TH JANUARY.

For several days past we have had threatenings of rain, the sky being overcast, and a cold wind blowing, so cold indeed, that some predicted snow instead of rain. Last night it came down, and very welcome it was, although very little fell. I believe that only about ten cents was registered at the hospitals. There is likely, however, to be more, if the appearance of dark clouds is to be credited. I fear that this small amount will be of little use to the country or the crops, but at any rate it is very agreeable in camp, as it has allayed the dust, which was becoming extremely disagreeable, and promised to be unbearable by the time the hot weather should arrive. The station of Neemuch is situated on a light sandy red soil, which quickly soaks up any rain that may fall, and this is a decided advantage in the wet weather, as we have no muddy roads to traverse; on the other hand, it very easily breaks up into a very light and disagreeable dust in dry seasons. The surrounding country is for the most part black soil, which makes it very hard to keep the roads in good condition.

We have had a constant pop-pop-popping going on in camp since the order about destroying dogs has been promulgated, and great has been the slaughter among the canine species. In the first three days of last week there were upwards of ninety dogs shot, and I fancy by this time the score must be almost nearer two hundred than one. Two stalwart gunners having been told off for the duty of destruction, and stimulated with the promise of reward at the rate of four annas a head, may be discerned every now and then advancing cautiously in skirmishing order, gun on hip, and after outflanking the unsuspecting enemy, attacking him from both sides till he gives in. They seem to find it as good shikar as any other kind of game, and it is much more useful than most other species of shooting. I am sorry to say that one old dog, the property of an officer, and one of the best dogs in his day that ever wagged tail, has been destroyed among the rest, having been incautiously allowed to stray about alone. All the station is sorry for poor old "Tippoo."

We have had a very exciting week of cricket and other games. The first match, which I mentioned to you as coming off in my last, was after all a not very hardly contested game, won by the "World," as was another later in the week. On both days, the cricket being over early, and there being a couple of hours till dark, a game of rounders was instituted, and great fun it was. But the greatest excitement was about a match at single wicket, to be followed by a bout with the foils, between two of our medical attendants. Large sums were offered by the backers of each, and readily snapped up by their opponents, so confident did each side feel as to the success of its champion. The stumps were pitched after breakfast, and great was the applause from one side when the first in made hits right and left and scored up to four. Luck then left him and he was stumped, but his swift bowling put out his adversary before he had scored anything. Those that had backed the latter now looked very sour and down in the mouth as the champion of the light weights again wielded the willow, but alas! he, too, was put out without a run, and his successor took his place, and soon made a score that equalled the other side. Now was the decisive moment. Another run and he wins, and has only to gain an easy victory with the foils to win his backers' money. Another run, however, he did not get, and both sides were equal, so another innings had to be played. The swift bowling of the light weight side, however, decided the day and left him victor. There was, however, another ordeal, that of the foils, and that no easy one, for his opponent is one of the pet pupils of the French *Gymnase*, one who has killed men by *hundreds*—if not *thousands*—during the mutiny. They walk round to show their muscle, they are placed opposite each other, the foils clash—the little doctor is instantaneously pierced through and through the throat, at least he would be if it was a real sword. They meet again, however, and now after a wild rally, Pigmy runs Goliath through the body. The big one, however, in the end remains conqueror, so each side having won half the match, one having been successful in cricket and the other in fencing, both are satisfied and all bets considered as if it were a drawn game.

The men of the station challenged the officers to a match at cricket, which came off yesterday. It was expected to be a very good game, but unfortunately two of the officers' side—Captain LeGeyt and Captain Crispin—being sick, could not play. The officers went in first, and in the beginning were very unfortunate, though they pulled up in the latter part of the innings, making a score of sixty-nine, to which three successive hits by Captain Battye, one for four, one for five, and another for four, greatly helped, both by counting towards it and by giving his side more confidence. The men then went in, and only scored thirty-nine; one of their best men, Quarter Master Sergeant Stowe, going out for very few runs, and two other of their "cracks" meeting with a like fate; one, Goodman, having his "leg before," and the other, Weekes, being spendidly caught out by Lieutenant Buller. After tiffin the officers went in again and scored well, and thought there was no doubt about the result; but on the men coming in, after a short time, their fielding became for some reason very wild, and the match ended in favour of the men, with five wickets to go down, just as it was getting too dark to play any more. We had the band down, and there being a tent pitched, several ladies came down to watch the game in the afternoon. No better day for playing cricket could be had in India. The sky was covered with clouds, and no sun visible, and though there was a slightly cold wind blowing, it was exactly what the day would have been if ordered beforehand. We are to have a return match on Thursday, I believe, but I fear Captain LeGeyt's absence will be unavoidable again, he having had his foot crushed by his horse falling on him this morning. We are all extremely sorry for this, for he is a good player and a great supporter of the game.

I shall be able next week to give you an account of the station theatricals, which are now being got up. The piece is to be a short one, our old friend Bombastes Furioso, with, I believe, some songs by a Christy Minstrel troupe to follow.

TANNA, 1ST FEBRUARY.

An outrage of the most atrocious kind was committed in our jail here on Saturday last, resulting in deadly blows being inflicted on the *only* able warder of the place. It appears that some of the prisoners, of the Pattan Mussulman class, under sentence of transportation, while in the course of their religious devotions, were interrupted by being hurried to return to their labours in a manner which incited them to the act complained of. Out-breaks and appalling crimes are at all times possible in a jail, but what is revolting to the public mind is, that the precautionary measures for suppressing and checking these occurrences are either a sham or inefficient; for what else could be said in the present instance, when the police and other guardians of public order stood as peaceful spectators? May it be asked where the superintendent was on the day and at the time of the occurrence? Echo answers, in Bombay! Why is there not a European jailor nominated, as past frequent outrages seem to show there ought to be, instead of the present incumbent? It may be further asked, why prisoners should be put in possession of implements serviceable to evil ends? In the present case, stone hammers and chisels were freely used to effect their purpose. Further violence was speedily arrested by the almost immediate attendance of Messrs. Robertson, Addis, and Plunkett, whose presence and united energies helped to restore order.

Our feline visitor is reported to have been taking a peaceful airing in our town on Friday night. Under the circumstances one feels peculiarly unpleasant, for any encounter would, in all probability, result in favour of the brute's taste.

Our little steamer has ceased plying between this and Bassein, having gone to Bombay for repairs.

Active preparations for the re-construction of our jail are being made under the directions of our energetic Local Funds Engineer, Mr. Addis, but it is of paramount importance that Government should pause and consider before taking the final step of continuing the jail in its present situation—for other reasons besides those alluded to in your issue of the 29th ult. under the head of Tanna.

One day last week, two men, evidently not long from the altar of Bacchus, were fiercely wrangling on some question within three yards of one of the police stations in this town. Eventually the stronger of the two, seizing the other by the luxuriant capillary growth of his head, trailed him along the road in an unmerciful way, and occasionally gave more forcible proofs of his anger, till the unfortunate sufferer was released by means of a severe application of the whip inflicted on the offender by a well-known gentleman here. Otherwise he might have ended his days through such brutal usage. So much for some of our police, calmly witnessing a murderous attempt within ten yards of the police station.

EUROPEAN PERVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM.

We (*Madras Times*) have heard with much regret that four Europeans have associated themselves with one of the Mahomedan sects in Madras, and have taken up their abode in one of the principal mosques with the avowed intention of apostatizing from the Christian faith. Their heads have been shaven, and they have assumed the long garb worn by neophytes under instruction, preparatory to submitting to the painful rite necessary to constitute them followers of the Prophet. Their example, it is said, will be soon followed by some others, and all will then be sent on a pilgrimage to Mecca, after being paraded with much pomp and ceremony about the streets of Madras. The picture is not a pleasant one, and we cannot help believing that the men have been driven to the step they are taking more by want, than from any conviction of the superior excellence of Mahomedanism to the faith of their fathers. [Is it a new dodge of the loafers?]

THE NEXT INDIAN BUDGET.

(*Friend of India, Jan.* 28.)

In the course of four weeks, or at the latest early in March, Sir Richard Temple will, we understand, be prepared to make his first financial statement to the Legislative Council and the public. That it should be possible to publish the estimates for 1869-70 a month before the close of the current year, is a cause for congratulation. Parliament, it is true, will be so occupied with purely internal politics as to take no advantage this session of an improvement on which it has so persistently insisted. But the official business of India will be hastened, and the suspense of the public as to direct taxation and a loan will be cut short by the month thus saved. The new system of accounts, and the pressure of the Finance Minister and Accountants General on their subordinates, have led to this gratifying result, that all the provincial budgets had reached Calcutta by the time they were due—the 31st of December last. Unless this promptitude should be proved to have resulted in serious mistakes, there is no reason why, henceforth, the annual financial statement should not be made in February.

The surplus of the current year, which will be carried to the credit of its successor, is expected to be about two hundred thousand pounds. These figures have been arrived at as the result of eight months' facts and four months' estimates. Whatever may be the state of the case a month hence, it seems now certain that Sir R. Temple will have the good fortune to begin his financial career without a deficit. The most important question with which he will have to deal is that of direct taxation, so long trifled with till the public have been irritated and the Government of India has been afraid to do its duty in improving the official establishments and extending guaranteed railways. Sir R. Temple has served under two masters, Mr. James Wilson and Sir John Lawrence. Both alike, from different points of view, have been stout upholders of the policy of direct taxation of the rich whom our rule has called into existence, and for whom chiefly the State expenditure is growing so fast every year. Both authorities were actuated by considerations of what is just to the mass of taxpayers and financially necessary. Mr. Wilson advocated and imposed an income-tax from an economic and English point of view; and had he lived to watch the working of his experiment, and amend its defects, the revenue would have received a permanent addition of two millions sterling while the political stability of the empire was increased. Sir John Lawrence, than whom no man knew India better, supported the principle of an income-tax from political considerations, of which a mind fresh to the country like Mr. Wilson's could be no judge. But Sir John Lawrence was, unfortunately, checkmated in finance by his colleagues, and the result has been such miserable abortions, with a view to a compromise, as the license and certificate taxes. Both have been condemned by the strongest of arguments—financial failure, and it is inevitable that the Government of India should deal with the latter in the next budget. Were Sir John Lawrence still in power, the solution would be that which we never failed to urge throughout his administration—an income-tax on the rich including the landholders of Bengal at least, so low as to be felt less than the certificate and license imposts while yielding more, and yet capable of being increased to meet the exigencies of war. Until Lord Mayo has studied the question it will be impossible to state the opinion of the Government of India. But it is not difficult to conjecture what Lord Mayo's decision will be. His party, through Sir Stafford Northcote, has always urged on the Government of India a fair income-tax instead of the imposts with which it has twice outraged justice and public opinion. Every authority in England, including Mr. Gladstone, the *Times*, the *Economist* and the *Spectator*, has year after year reiterated the advantages of a low income-tax for India, as the mail which followed each budget deluged England with criticism denouncing the incapacity of the successors of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing. The Duke of Argyll, before whom the question is at present, is not likely to hesitate one hour between continuing the certificate tax and substituting for it an impost on incomes, which will yield more while causing less irritation and injustice. And, if the whole truth is to be told, the moral and political suicide committed by the highly educated Baboos who represent the zemindars of Bengal, has disgusted Government and the whole public of India alike with the incompetance which failed to make them pay their fair share to the treasury while it allows them to neglect all their duties to their tenantry.

The only question which seems to us doubtful in connexion with the revival of the income-tax, is that of putting it on the funds. This it is proposed to do, we believe. We doubt not the justice, but the expendiency of the step. The credit of India has never stood so high—it is the highest of any Government in the world. As a matter of fact the Government of India can obtain money at par at four per cent. One-third of the debt of 103 millions sterling is held in England. More than one-third of the interest, which is about 4½ millions a year in all, is paid there, and already contributes to the English treasury. Is it worth while seriously to lower the credit of Indian securities in the English market as Mr. Willson's extreme measure undoubtedly did, by putting a second income-tax on the dividends? Since the outcry caused by that step in 1860 we have had an illustration of the folly of such a policy in the case of Austria. It would be found in the end that we would lose more by the increased rate for future loans caused by such an impost, than we would gain by the two or three per cent. levied on the 1½ million sterling of interest paid in England. And if it is inexpedient to do this in the case of that portion of the debt which is held in England, it is almost as much so in India. Still more in India than in England does the levying of a tax on dividends from the funds mean the lowering of credit—the increasing of the rate at which India can borrow. Even if the tax fall on incomes not lower than a hundred a year, the number of widows, orphans, and charitable and other trusts whose small capital is in the funds, is so great, that to tax them would create peculiar hardship. A less objectionable and more fruitful course would be that which, we believe, Mr. Maine urges—the levying of a succession duty, under which all funded capital and estate in India would pay once at least in every life.

We lately discussed that equalisation of the salt duties which is to be proposed to the legislature. There was at one time a prospect that the Government of India, throwing off its timidity, would grapple with the opium monopoly. Sir John Lawrence and Sir W. Muir were eager advocates of the only just and financially sound system, that of a heavy excise duty as in Bombay. The question was referred by the late Governor General to the Government of Bombay, which has, unfortunately, been in no hurry to reply. Should the papers not be sent to the Secretary of State soon, a party in the new Parliament will interfere and summon Exeter Hall to its aid. It is better that so grave a question should be calmly decided on its merits here, in the first instance. Then there was Sir S. Northcote's temporary scheme of an opium reserve, according to which all sums above 6½ millions net should be credited to a reserve fund in prosperous years, to meet the deficit of such an unlucky season as threatens us in the approaching year. That is a miserable makeshift which, we rejoice to state, is not to be adopted. It seems probable that, for another year, the difficulty of the opium revenue, which will one day produce a financial catastrophe, will be shirked. Such has been the elasticity of the general revenue, including that from opium, since Lord Dalhousie completed the boundaries of the empire, that amid a cloud of figures revealing an annual increase in almost every case, the serious danger of continuing to trust to opium for one-fifth of the revenue proper will be hidden.

A loan for reproductive works is now certain, and it seems almost certain that the money will be raised in England. That India should not be asked for the amount, however large, is deeply to be regretted, but the matter rests with the Duke of Argyll. Doubtless money will be got more cheaply in London than in Calcutta—probably one-half per cent.—but in the present state of exchange that will be more than swallowed up. And there are obvious political reasons why India should always be preferred in such cases. To tax the funds at the very moment when new debt is being created, will be, as we have said, so useless that we trust Sir R. Temple will hesitate to recommend such a step. There remains the most vital of all questions—that of giving more financial power to the provincial authorities. The question is now under discussion by the new Governor General and the Council, and it is not rash to predict that conservative views will prevail. We have more than once shown how it is as feasible as it will prove advantageous, to give more power to the local Governments, without breaking up the unity of the empire and risking its very existence, as Colonel Strachey's scheme would do. Of that scheme we understand Sir R. Temple to be as vigorous an opponent as Sir John Lawrence or Sir H. Durand. With the assistance of the latter and Sir W. Mansfield, it will not be difficult for Lord Mayo to arrive at a wise and prudent decision on the tentative scheme which Sir R. Temple is said to have laid before His Excellency.

BOMBAY.

THE ship *Cameo*, Bulford, master, from Sunderland to Bombay, with coals, has put into Plymouth with cargo shifted.

THE ship *King of Algeria*, Graham, master, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Lisbon on the 29th December last, leaky in topsides and with both pumps choked.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per buggalow *Ganga Daolut Parsad*, on 2nd instant (to-day) at 9 A.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 52 feet feet 1 inch; at he same time last year it was 53 feet 5 inches.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDA AND HOODEIDA.—The ship *Faiz Rabany*, Captain Profumo, sailed yesterday for Jedda and Hoodeida, with 475 pilgrims and 50 children.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The ship *Coimbatore*, Captain Houston, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Carden and three children, and Miss C. Wallace.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.—We would remind our readers that the annual public examination of the General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Lane, Kalbadevie, will be held this evening at 5 o'clock. The Hon. Colonel Marriott will occupy the chair, and all interested in missionary work are invited to attend.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The Seamen Amateurs of H. M. S. *Octavia* perform this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society. The programme (published in another column) is a most attractive one, and will draw doubtless a good house.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Martaban*, Captain Sharp, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Sharpin, Captain Brown, Major and Mrs. Maclachlan, Mr. Bain, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Butler, Mr. K. Mackay, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. A. H. Charlton, Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. J. Farraout, and Colonel Goldsmid.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—This Club, which is already well and favourably known to the public, is to produce "The Merchant of Venice" at the Grant Road Theatre next Saturday night. From what we have seen of the actors on former occasions we are confident the play will be worth attending. The performances are of course to be in Shakespeare's own language—not in Gujerati. A farce, "Our New Man," will also be produced.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—A verdict was yesterday given by the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. J. O'Leary, in favour of Ebrahim Shaik Ahmed and against H. Gaignoux and Co., for Rs. 1,000, the amount of damages sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having failed to deliver one hundred casks of nails in accordance with an agreement which was entered into between them.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.—As one or two names were misprinted in the paragraph published yesterday noticing the arrival of passengers by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ganga*, which arrived on Saturday morning from Suez, we reprint the list:—

Captain Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. McGlashen, Mrs. McCrory, Captain Ashe, Messrs. A. Stewart, W. A. Browne, H. Gaignoux, G. Mitchell, and H. Moore.

PASSENGERS FROM MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.—The s.s. *Cashmere*, Captain Dickinson, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—Major General Babington, Major and Mrs. Plomes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Winckler, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Hoskins, Baboo J. N. Ghosal, Baboo S. P. Gangool, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Fauer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Plobst and three children, and Mr. Hobz.

ERRATUM.—In a paragraph yesterday, referring to the arrival of H. M. S. *Dryad* and *Daphne*, an unfortunate slip made it appear as if the *Daphne* had been despatched to the assistance of the *Dryad*, whereas the *Dryad* was sent off to meet the *Daphne*, which after slave-cruising on the east coast of Africa since June last had fallen short of coals. The *Daphne*, we learn, has whilst on this cruise captured eighteen slave dhows.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Friday morning last, a Marwaree killadar (cashkeeper) of a native firm reported to the police the loss of currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,10,000, from an iron safe in his room. The key of the safe was tied to a string round his waist when he went to sleep the previous night; two other men, it appeared, slept at the time in the same room. A cook in the service of the killadar was arrested by the police on suspicion, but he (the killadar) had him released until he communicated with the head of the firm for instructions.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The ninth monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard Gate, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, when the following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. Babajee Gopall, Bomanjee Sorabjee, H. Elcoke, R. L. Key, William Mullaly, Samuel Wilson; Captain Basil Hall, R.E.; Doctors Shilletto and H. Veale, M.D. Readmitted—Messrs. J. F. Cleary, James Hastings, C.E., and Venayekrow Gopalrow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Nanabhoy Framjee Street, touching the death of a Parsee female named Cooverbace. On the previous night, about 9 o'clock, deceased was sitting on a cot at the side of a window on the second storey of a house in the abovenamed street. She asked her husband for gruel. He went to bring it, and on his return found that the deceased was missing. He then looked through the window and saw the unfortunate woman lying on the ground beneath. He and his brother-in-law went downstairs and picked her up, but she was quite dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of this year open to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent. There were in all twenty-eight cases, implicating thirty-eight prisoners, committed for trial up to yesterday afternoon. Of the latter, 18 are Hindoos, 13 Mahomedans, 3 Indo-Britons, 2 Parsees, 1 European, and 1 Portuguese. There are two cases of culpable homicide amounting to murder; two of attempt to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of kidnapping from lawful guardianship; two of offering a gratification to a public servant; one of taking a gratification; four of cheating; one of criminal breach of trust; ten of theft; three of house-breaking and theft; and one of unnatural offence. Of the cases for trial, 5 have been committed by Mr. Connon, 10 by Mr. Showell, 12 by Mr. Nana Morojee, and 1 by Mr. F. Gibbons.

The gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury are reminded that their attendance will be required at the Court House at 10 o'clock this morning.

"THE MOFUSSILITE" OF BOMBAY.—At a late meeting of the Local Marine Board of the Port of London, at the office in Leadenhall-street, an inquiry was held into charges preferred by several of the crew of the ship *Mofussilite* against Captain W. Broadfoot, master of that vessel. Mr. Henry Green, Chairman of the Board, presided; Mr. Selfe being the magistrate in attendance. The proceedings occupied considerable time. The Board having carefully entered into the alleged charges of drunkenness and misconduct preferred by several of the crew of the ship *Mofussilite* against William E. Broadfoot, master of the vessel, were of opinion the charge of misconduct was unfounded, but that of drunkenness on more than one occasion was established, but in consequence, however, of his previous high character, together with the reputation accorded by several commanders and others who had known him for many years, the Board returned his certificate, with a severe censure.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 25th Jan., to Saturday, 30th Jan., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Taxes	10,723	2	0
House Rate	44,387	15	10
License Tax	1,851	8	0
Police Rate	8,253	12	10
Lighting do.	7,751	12	5
Water do.	7,215	13	5
Halalcore Cess	5,190	15	1
Market Fees	6,242	9	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	937	2	0
Miscellaneous Fees	951	10	10
Fines and Penalties	500	0	0
Total Rs...	94,006	5	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE TREASURER OF THE GAEKWAR.

YESTERDAY in the High Court Mr. Justice Westropp gave decision on a motion in two suits at the instance of Hurrivulhubdass Calliandass against Ootumchund Manockshund and others. A receiver had been appointed by the Court to receive jewels and diamonds held to belong to a partnership of which Ootumchund was a member, and he having failed to deliver up these an attachment was yesterday issued against him. Ootumchund is described as the treasurer of His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda, and His Lordship remarked that his conduct had been most contumacious and fraudulent, and that it was much to be regretted that a man occupying his position should be capable of telling such falsehoods as appeared in the affidavits. The order for attachment of Ootumchund was therefore made absolute.—Our report is deferred.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER AND THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE following correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

To Doctor W. G. Hunter, M. D., &c., &c., Principal Grant Medical College.

SIR,—I was very much gratified to learn of the progress which the Grant Medical College is making. In acknowledgment of great interest I take in all that concerns the College, I have much pleasure in placing at your disposal one Government paper of five per cents. interest, for Rs. 5,000 (five thousand), the interest of which, commencing from 1st March next, I should wish to be annually devoted to the maintenance of a Junior Scholarship in the College.—I have, &c.,

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the enclosed original letter from Cowasjee Jehanghier, and request that you will do me the favour to bring to the notice of Government this renewed instance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's liberality towards the Grant Medical College.

With your sanction I would suggest that the interest of the five per cent. Government promissory note should be laid out in two scholarships, of the annual value of Rs. 10 each per mensem, to be awarded to matriculated students who may wish to enter the College, and that the scholarships should bear the name of the donor.

The promissory note forwarded with Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter will be sent to the Accountant General on receipt of the sanction of Government for its disposal.

The handsome offer Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has made will meet a want which has been felt for some time past, and materially aid in the welfare and progress of this College.—I have, &c.,

W. G. HUNTER,
Principal Grant Medical College.

Bombay, Grant Medical College, 20th Jan. 1869.

Bombay, Office of Director of Public Instruction, 22nd January, 1869.

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annexed original letter from the Principal of the Grant Medical College, No. 163, dated 24th instant, with accompaniment, and to request that Government will be pleased to request the Accountant General to receive the promissory note of Rs. 5,000 mentioned therein, and permit the interest accruing thereon, to be laid out in two scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, as suggested by Dr. Hunter.

I request also to be allowed on the part of Government to acknowledge this fresh instance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's liberality.—I have, &c.,

T. WADDINGTON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Dated, 28th January 1869.

To COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, ESQ.

SIR,—The Director of Public Instruction having submitted to Government your letter of the 18th instant, to the address of the Principal of the Grant Medical College, presenting a five per cent. Government promissory note for rupees five thousand, with a view to the interest accruing from it being annually devoted to the maintenance of junior scholarships in the College, I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council for this most liberal gift, which will enable the College to meet a want which has long been felt.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

C. GONNE, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1869.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1ST FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Santa Baptista, and Faloo, woman, were charged with stealing a quantity of tea, the property of Government. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes, and the female prisoner was discharged.—Raghoo Wittoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing two hoes and two baskets, belonging to the Municipality.—Subhana Succaram was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, belonging to Ruckha Cashiba. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SHIP SIGNAL.

On the 8th instant, Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, late I. N., commanding H. M.'s S. *Coromandel*, B. M., addressed a communication to the Superintendent of Marine, with the object of showing the necessity for a signal light denoting "Helm aport" at night to avoid danger of collisions at sea. He says—

"I have found the rule of porting the helm so often set aside by steamers met with at night, and so very seldom properly attended to, that so far as my experience goes, it might as well never have been made at all: and I may here mention as a case in point, that from a want of attention to the rule on the part of the Egyptian Government steamer *Lidyn*, she was run into by the *Sir John Lawrence* on 22nd February last, and very seriously damaged, the blame being attributed by a Naval Court of Inquiry held at Suez to the Turks; but this is only a small addition to a long list of accidents brought about by the same cause. But the immediate reason for my again bringing this matter to notice, is an occurrence that took place on the 31st ultimo during the *Coromandel's* late trip to Beypoor, with the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo and suite on board, which I will briefly state; and the diagram attached shows the relative positions of the two vessels on nearing each other. Shortly after passing Pigeon Island at about 7-25 P.M., the course being at that time S. by E., a steamer's mast-head light was observed about 1½ point on the port bow, and though it appeared probable the vessels would pass clear of each other on their proper sides, to make still more sure the helm of the *Coromandel* was ported and the course altered about one point; thus bringing the stranger's light 2½ points on the port bow. Shortly afterwards it was necessary to put the helm hard-a-port, and as it soon became evident the stranger had put her's hard-a-starboard a collision appeared almost inevitable, and was only very narrowly avoided by stopping the *Coromandel's* engines and shifting the helm to starboard. Had the helm of the *Coromandel* not been so shifted, and her engines been allowed to work at full speed, she must have struck the stranger as nearly as possible amidships, and the accident would have occurred in the same manner as in the case of the collision between the *Sir John Lawrence* and the Egyptian Government vessel *Lidyn*, but with far more serious results. Only a short time had elapsed between the first sighting of the steamer's mast-head light and her near approach, as the combined speed of the two vessels must have been about a mile in three minutes: the stranger's portside light was first seen, then her starboard light, and finally after the *Coromandel's* engines were stopped and the helm shifted she passed about three ships' lengths ahead with her broadside fairly presented. I feel sure that had some conspicuous night signal been provided us on this occasion, easily and quickly made and not to be misunderstood, to show that the helm was a-port, no danger whatever would have been incurrred, as the stranger must on seeing the signal have ported her helm also or stopped her engines."

The letter was submitted to Government by the Superintendent of Marine.

INSOLVENCY COURT, 1ST FEBRUARY.

(Before the HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE TUCKER, Commissioner.)

IN RE BULWUNTRAO BHAWOO.

THIS insolvent was a clerk in the Bank of Bombay with a monthly salary of Rs. 45 a month, on which nine persons were dependent. This was his second insolvency and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,200. His discharge was adjourned for three months without protection.

IN RE PANDOORUNG KESSOWJEE.

Insolvent was a writer in the employment of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at a monthly salary of Rs. 35. He had been four times insolvent, and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 490. The discharge was adjourned for six months without protection.

IN RE SOONEE KHIMJEE HOMUR.

Soonee's liabilities amounted to Rs. 12,688, and his discharge was adjourned for nine months.

IN RE MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

MR. DUNBAR appeared on behalf of this insolvent, and stated that some time ago he got an order for discharge on notice being given to the creditors. Such notice had been accepted on behalf of the English creditors by three firms—Lyon Brothers; Finlay, Clark, and Co.; and Stearns, Hobart, and Co.—and neither of these attended to oppose.

Mr. Farran appeared on behalf of Bomanjee Khoodadad, and said his client did not object to the personal discharge of the insolvent, but he had to bring to the notice of the Court a dispute between the Official Assignee and his client.

Mr. Dunbar said he did not see what the insolvent had to do with that.

The Commissioner remarked that he could not understand it either.

Mr. Farran replied that his client wished to bring it to the notice of the Court, lest in future it might be said that he had allowed the discharge to be given without bringing this matter under the notice of the Court. Insolvent had purchased some mortgaged land from Bomanjee, and that remained till recently in the position of the estate. Government, however, had now taken possession of part of the land, the value of which was Rs. 96,000. The Official Assignee sent a letter claiming that money on behalf of the insolvent, but the reply was that he would get it when he paid the balance of the purchase price. The Official Assignee had asked payment of the Rs. 96,000 from Government, and objected to the payment of it to Bomanjee, but Mr. Norman had refused to pay the money, and the question was whether the Official Assignee ought not to withdraw his letter and allow Bomanjee to receive the Rs. 96,000.

The Commissioner—Does this form any ground for objection to the granting of this discharge?

Mr. Farran—I don't think it does, but I was instructed to bring these facts to your Lordship's notice that it may not be said my client allowed this man to get his final certificate without bringing these matters to the notice of the Court. Otherwise we have no objection to the insolvent getting his discharge, but if your Lordship chooses I will bring it forward in an independent motion.

Mr. Dunbar—I got quite a shock when I got the letter intimating the objection, for I thought the schedule was all to be gone over again. I ask your Lordship, as far as this discharge is concerned, to dismiss the objection; and if my learned friend is to move with regard to the Official Assignee, then I am instructed to oppose that.

Mr. Farran explained that the present action had been taken owing to correspondence with the Clerk of the Court.

The Commissioner said he thought no reason had been shown for the opposing of this discharge, and therefore he would grant it; but he would be ready to hear the statements on an independent motion.

The insolvent accordingly received his final discharge.

Mr. Farran at a subsequent stage of the Court went at length into the matter which he had brought under the notice of the Court, and the Official Assignee was instructed to withdraw the latter portion of his letter read to the Collector.

IN RE ROWJEE POONJA.

This insolvent lately traded as Ragojee Chutterbooj. His debts were Rs. 55,804, and his assets (good) amounted to Rs. 55. Mr. Dunbar opposed on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., and said he was requested to state that Mr. Scoble opposed on behalf of Luckimsey Bhozraj, and that Mr. Marriott was instructed to oppose on behalf of Pelly and Co. Mr. Marriott had requested him to apply for a postponement of the case on behalf of Messrs. Pelly and Co. for one month, on the ground that they had had no notice of these proceedings, and were not now prepared to go into the matter. The firm consisted of two partners, Mr. Pelly and Mr. Reynolds, and they carried on business in Bombay, London, and Liverpool. They had been entered in the schedule as creditors, but had received no notice of these proceedings. The only consignment of cotton with regard to which they had had dealings with the insolvent had been in other persons' names. The London and Liverpool firms were Reynolds and Co., and they were the creditors, but they were merely entered as "Pelly and Co." Pelly and Co. of Bombay were also creditors for Rs. 4,000, but that sum not being entered, Messrs. Pelly wished for an adjournment in order that they might make enquiries and see how matters really stood.

The insolvent, in reply to His Lordship, said the reason he had not served notice on Messrs. Pelly and Co., was that he was in gaol and because he was told it was not necessary to do so.

His Lordship—When did you come out of gaol?

Insolvent—One month and fifteen days ago.

His Lord

OVEREND, GURNEY, AND Co.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

(Continued from yesterday.)

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

THE proceedings were resumed to-day, when Mr. Lewis called

Mr. Francis Levien, secretary to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, who said that in August 1865, an application was made to the committee with the view to the recognition of the limited company on the Exchange, and witness afterwards received from the company documents answering to the requirements of the Stock Exchange, accompanied by a letter signed by Mr. Slater, the temporary secretary to the company. One deed was produced before witness on that occasion, and no other. The memorandum of the articles of association, the prospectus, two allotment letters, and other documents were also produced, all which he had retained in his possession except the deed. Eventually a "settlement" and an official quotation were granted to the company by the committee on the 22nd of August, 1865.

Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, read the prospectus of the limited company, as follows :—

"OVEREND, GURNEY, AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

"(Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862.)

"Capital £5,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £50 each, of which it is not intended to call up more than £15 per share.

"Deposit on application £2 per share ; £5 per share on allotment, £4 per share on the 15th of September, and the same on the 15th of November.

"Directors.—Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., 65 Lombard-street ; John Henry Gurney, Esq., 9, St. James' square, and Catton-hall, Norwich ; Robert Birkbeck, Esq., 65, Lombard-street ; Henry Ford Barclay, Esq., Monkhams, Woodford, Essex ; Thomas A. Gibb, Esq. (Messrs. T. A Gibb and Co.), 72, Old Broad-street ; Harry G. Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation ; William Rennie, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, and Co.), 16, Leadenhall-street.

"Bankers.—The Bank of England ; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

"Brokers.—Messrs. Sheppards, Pelly, and Allcard, 28, Threadneedle-street.

"Solicitors.—Messrs. Young, Jones, Vallings, and Roberts, St. Mildred's-court, E.C.

"Offices, 65, Lombard-street.

"Temporary office for allotment and the registration of shares—51, Lombard-street.

"The company is formed for the purpose of carrying into effect an arrangement which has been made for the purchase from Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., of their long established business as bill-brokers and money-lenders, and of the premises in which the business is conducted ; the consideration for the goodwill being £500,000, one-half being paid in cash, and the remainder in shares of the company, with £15, per share credited thereon, terms which, in the opinion of the directors, cannot fail to ensure a highly remunerative return to the shareholders.

"The business will be handed over to the new company on the 1st August next, the vendors guaranteeing the company against any loss on the assets and liabilities transferred.

"Three of the members of the present firm have consented to join the board of the new company, in which they will also retain a large pecuniary interest. Two of them (Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney and Mr. Robert Birkbeck) will also occupy the position of managing directors, and undertake the general conduct of the business.

"The ordinary business of the company will, under this arrangement, be carried on as heretofore, with the advantage of the co-operation of the board of directors who also propose to retain the valuable services of the existing staff of the present establishment.

"The directors will give their zealous attention to the cultivation of business of a first class character only, it being their conviction that they will thus most effectually promote the prosperity of the company and the permanent interests of the shareholders.

"Copies of the company's memorandum and articles of association, as well as of the deed of covenant in relation to the transfer of the business, can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

"Applications for shares must be accompanied by the payment of a deposit of £2 per share, which will be received by Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street. In the event of no allotment being made the deposit will be returned in full ; should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposit will, so far as required, be appropriated towards the payment due upon allotment.

"London, 12th July, 1865"

Mr. Robert Slater, jun., of 26, Cornhill, a member of Lloyd's was next called, and proved that at the instance of Mr. Gordon, one of the defendants, he was temporarily engaged, about the 12th of July, 1865, to attend at the offices of the limited company and assist in the transaction of the business. On the 20th of July he began to keep a minute-book. On the 13th of July the offices of the company were opened for the application of shares. Most of the directors, he presumed, looked in during that and subsequent days, but he could not say positively. Prospectuses were issued to the public on application. He believed all the directors were at the offices from the 13th to the 20th of July, except, perhaps, Mr. Gibb. At that time the offices were over-crowded with the business of preparing for the allotment of shares. He remembered an application coming from the authorities of the Stock Exchange, and on the 8th of August the subject was brought before a board meeting, at which were present Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Gibb, and Mr. Rennie. The application from the Stock Exchange was brought under their consideration. Witness received from Mr. Jones, solicitor to the company, the certificate of incorporation of the company, and the original deed of transfer from the old firm to the limited company, which he forwarded with other documents to the Stock Exchange on the 12th of August. He was certain he received and sent only one deed, that just referred to, in the letter to the Stock Exchange he forwarded a certificate stating that applications for 224,484 shares had been made by the public, that 365 of those were withdrawn before the allotment was made, that 83,334 shares had been allotted on a payment of £570,834, and that the number of shares taken by the vendors in part payment was 16,666. He remembered seeing altogether three deeds at 65, Lombard-street, the offices of the company. On the 27th of July, at a board meeting, it was ordered that those deeds be sealed. At that meeting Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, Mr. Gibb, and Mr. Rennie were present. It was also ordered that those deeds should be held in the custody of the solicitors of the company for security. He thought he was not present when those resolutions were passed, and that the reason was that the directors did not wish it. On several occasions he was requested by them to withdraw from the board-room and that continued up to the period of his leaving the service of the company in January 1866. On the 8th of August he saw the seal of the company affixed to three deeds, but was not aware of their contents. One of them was the deed of mutual covenant, and was dated the 27th of July, and another of the same date was the deed of arrangement on the basis of contemporaneous indenture. Both deeds were signed by Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. R. Birkbeck, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. Daniel Gurney, Mr. F. H. Gurney, Mr. H. Birkbeck, Mr. W. Birkbeck, and Mr. D. Ward Chapman. Mr. H. F. Barclay and Mr. Rennie, two of the directors, in both cases certified to the seal of the company having been affixed by order of the board. He knew nothing of the contents of the deeds. The allotment of the shares was begun on the 24th of July, most of the defendants, if not all being present, and was continued on the 25th, the 27th, and 28th, when it was completed, the total number allotted being 83,180, leaving 153 shares unappropriated to meet the contingencies that might arise in the hurry of closing the allotment. He ceased to be secretary about the 16th of February.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry, witness said he was temporary secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. Bois, who had a far greater knowledge of the company's affairs than he had. The defendant, Mr. Barclay, he understood, was absent from town on board the *Great Eastern*, from the 14th of July to the 5th of August. The first board meeting Mr. Bompas attended was the 8th of August. Until the 20th of July there was no formal meeting of any of the directors. He had spoken of a third deed. That was dated the 2nd of August, and was called deed of further covenant and arrangement. It was executed by Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. R. Birkbeck, Mr. Daniel Gurney, Mr. H. Birkbeck, Mr. D. Ward Birkbeck, Mr. F. H. Gurney, Mr. William Birkbeck, and Mr. H. F. Barclay. The first deed was called the deed of mutual covenant, and was dated on the 27th of July ; the second was the deed of arrangement on the basis of the contemporaneous indenture, dated the 27th of July ; and the third was the deed of further covenant and arrangement. Mr. Barclay took 1,000 shares, and paid £15 on each share. He did not know what he paid under the liquidation.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said he had asked his friend Mr. Lewis to admit what was a notorious fact—namely, that Mr. Barclay had paid £35,000 on his shares.

Mr. Lewis—If you ask me, Mr. Serjeant Parry, I know that Mr. Barclay has the Norwich Bank, which was reputed to be worth £1,000,000 sterling.

By Mr. Lewis—The second deed was never shown, to his knowledge, to any of the shareholders or the public. In the allotment to the public he found no shares allotted to Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. H. E. Gurney, and Mr. Robert Birkbeck, three of the defendants. There were allotted to the public 83,343 shares up to the 12th of August, including those taken under the articles of association. Mr. J. H. Gurney had 4,000 allotted to him under the articles of association. Mr. H. G. Gordon's name appeared for 200 shares, those being part of the 83,343 ; Mr. T. A. Gibb's for 1,000 ; Mr. Rennie's for 401 ; Mr. H. Ford Barclay's for 1,000 ; and Mr. Samuel Gurney Buxton's for 600. The names of Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, or Mr. Robert Birkbeck did not appear in the public allotment-book for the allotment of any shares whatever. Of the 83,343, 16,666 remained to make up the 100,000 shares, and those 16,666 were, in accordance with instructions from the chairman, allotted—to Mr. Samuel Gurney 4,666 ; Mr. Henry Birkbeck 2,000 ; Mr. H. E. Gurney 4,000 ; Mr. J. H. Gurney 4,000 ; and Mr. Robert Birkbeck 2,000. That was done by the direction of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

Mr. Lewis—With respect to those 16,000 odd shares allotted to the directors, was one farthing ever paid in respect of them by any of those persons ?

Witness—The bankers' books, I think, will show that. To the best of my belief I received advice from the bankers that amounts had been received on them. I should find in the bankers' books whether anything was paid on them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—No living person supposes that anything was paid on them. The deed itself shows that nothing was to be paid on them. Whether that was right or wrong is matter for further consideration ; but of the fact itself there is no doubt and no dispute.

Mr. Lewis—I maintain that the public were led to believe that the defendants would pay up their shares, whereas I shall prove that nothing was paid on them.

Witness—My belief is that something was paid on them.

Mr. Lewis—Then, we must have the bankers' books to show it.

Witness having seen the books said he had an impression that something was paid by the directors on account of the 16,000 shares they held, but he could not find any proof of that in the bankers' books.

The Lord Mayor said if anything had been paid it would have been a very large sum—something like £20,000.

Witness (continuing the search) said he did not see payment in the pass-book in respect of these shares. At the same time he believed the affair was arranged by a counter entry. No money was received at the company's office in respect of any of the shares. Money for shares was all paid to the bankers.

The Lord Mayor—Then, so far as the bankers' pass-book shows, there does not appear to have been any ground for assuming the payment by any of the parties in respect of the shares in question ?

Witness replied that there did not.

By Mr. Serjeant Sleigh—Mr. Gibb, one of the directors, was present on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of July, when the allotment was made, and he was also present at subsequent meetings.

By Mr. Giffard—Mr. Gibb was upwards of 70 years of age, and had a very large stake in the concern.

The examination of Mr. Howell, the accountant, was then resumed, and it lasted till 4 o'clock, when the inquiry was adjourned till Friday, Jan. 8, the six defendants being again admitted to bail—themselves in £2,000 each and one surety in £2,000—the total amount of bail being £24,000. The sureties on this occasion were for Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, Baron Alfred de Rothschild ; for Mr. John Henry Gurney, Mr. Thomas Fowell Buxton ; for Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Charles Magniac, M.P. ; for Mr. Barclay, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan ; for Mr. Gordon, Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson ; and for Mr. Rennie, Mr. Henry M'Chlery.

FOURTH DAY.—JANUARY 8.

The inquiry was resumed this morning.

The principal points proved at the close of the last examination were that a sum of nearly £900,000 sterling, which consisted of irretrievable bad debts lost by the old firm, was carried to the credit of the firm Overend Gurney, and Co. (Limitted), and a sum of £125,000, was also carried forward to the credit of the new firm as interest due upon that amount—the whole transaction being of course, an entire myth, as far as the shareholders were concerned, a serious fraud. It was also proved that, during the short period of nine months during which the new company were in existence, they largely increased the original losses.

Mr. Howell, the accountant, was recalled. He said that the premises of Overend, Gurney, and Co., in Lombard-street, were sold to the new company for £26,572, and the total amount charged for this and some other items, consisting of purchase, good-will, &c. amounted to £450,000, and the sum of £561,500, was carried to the credit of the directors of the old firm, and £476,000, of that amount was withdrawn for guarantees and other liabilities of the original firm. All these items appeared in what was called the suspense and guarantee account, and all the sums so paid in to the credit of the old firm were at once withdrawn, and one item of £153,000, was placed to the credit of the Norwich Bank. A sum of £35,000, was also paid to the credit of the defendant Mr. E. Gurney, and other large sums were also placed to the credit of the directors of the old firm, and other members of the Gurney family. The last sum of £8,300, was paid to the credit of Mr. H. E. Gurney on the 12th of March, two months before the failure of the company.

Mr. Lewis then asked the witness whether any of these large sums of money related in any manner to the indebtedness of the new company.

Mr. Giffard objected to the question.

Mr. Lewis contended that it was most important, as showing that the money was used to pay the previous liabilities of the old firm, and not in any way for the purposes of the new company.

The Lord Mayor ruled that the question was admissible.

Mr. Howell then stated that he had ascertained from the books that the payments were made to meet the engagements of the old firm, and had nothing whatever to do with the new company. These liabilities were all in existence at the date of the transfer of the business of the old firm. The witness then proceeded to state the way in which he traced the different items on the books, in confirmation of the general statement he had given in evidence. Among the items was one of £634 for "Christmas boxes."

Mr. Lewis—And this came out of the funds of the limited company at a period when the accounts were actually overdrawn by millions.

Serjeant Parry and Mr. Giffard both objected to such statements being made by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis—It is the fact. Surely state fact !

Mr. Giffard—They should be proved in a legal manner.

Mr. Howell went on to say that among the other sums paid was one of £12,500 for a call upon 2,500 shares in the Ebbw Vale Railway Company.

Serjeant Sleigh said that this fact was not disputed. The company were bound to pay the calls in the shares held by them.

Mr. Lewis said they wished to know what had become of the shares.

Serjeant Sleigh said that this would be shown in due time. (A laugh.)

Mr. Howell then said that a sum of £50,000 was paid to the Bank of London on the 12th March, under a guarantee by the old firm, with which the new company, so far as he could ascertain, had nothing whatever to do. A sum of £52,000 was also paid about the same time to the Agra Bank under a similar guarantee that had been given by Overend, Gurney, and Co., and for which they were liable at the date of the transfer of the business to the new company. He said he had examined the books, and could not discover that the new firm was in any way interested in the payment of these large sums, and they were merely used for the payment of losses that had been incurred by the old firm. Mr. Howell then proceeded to give similar evidence with regard to other large sums that had been paid out of the capital of the limited company to settle liabilities of the old firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. upon dishonoured bills and guarantees that had been given by them, and for which the limited company, moreover, were responsible. It appeared that a sum of £560,000 was paid in from the private states of the partners of the old firm to the credit of the limited company, but they only benefited from this amount to the extent of £83,000, the whole of the balance being absorbed by the liabilities of the old firm. Some further evidence was then given to show that at the time of the transfer of the business, instead of the total liabilities of the firm upon outstanding bills and other liabilities being only £9,843,440, they were in reality nearly £24,000,000.

(The examination was proceeding.)

THE RISING AT MALAGA.

THE following account of the fighting at Malaga, extracted from the letter of a lady who was present, was forwarded to the *Times* by Major-General William Napier :—

"Fonda de la Alameda, Malaga, Dec. 31, 5 P.M.

"No one has thought of leaving the place, for they still say the disturbance will be nothing ; but they are firing away while I write ; that much is certain. They began about an hour ago. L— came up and made S— and me go down to another room, well sheltered, looking into a small court-yard. We are perfectly safe but of course no one goes to the windows. There are several English officers here. S— and I are not a bit nervous ; all we know of it is hearing the constant firing at a distance ; it has not come near the Alameda, nor will it ; it is all at the railway station, where General Caballero de Rodas, with 16 guns and 3,000 men has arrived, and there the fighting is. Not a shot was fired till an hour ago and it will be all quiet, they say in an hour or two.

"Saturday Morning, Jan. 2.

"Thank God ! it is all over now, and at peace again ; but oh ! it has been awful work ; the supposed loss in the two days' fighting is immense. It is said that 2,000* soldiers are killed and wounded. We are perfectly well and not the least the worse of all we went through yesterday ; but, ho ! General— was right ; it was *fort dégoutant*, although we have only seen one man wounded, and that was in my bed-room ; for the soldiers rushed into the hotel, up the stairs like wildfire, up to the 'second,' in the passage of which all of us in the hotel were collected together, and right into my bed-room and sitting-room. The firing around us has been terrible, and had continued for about half an hour at a fearful rate ; the plaster of the ceiling falling on our heads from the concussion of the cannon, a large one being almost beside the hotel. I was thankful to see the soldiers, for had the *Nacionales* come first a fearful slaughter must have taken place in the house. However, the poor simple soldiers behaved so beautifully ; they rushed at the windows, and in a moment our beds were whipped out on the balcony, and bang, bang, bang, fired the soldiers, the officers rushing about, sword in hand, from window to window, placing their men. Then in another minute the courtyard was again filled, the officers calling out at the top of the stairs, '*Acrier*,' '*Acrier*,' to their excited men. Up, up they flew to a tower at the top of the house, and for about two hours there was a tremendous fire kept up, so fiercely did they contend for our two barricades by the hotel. Of course we ladies were hustled down by the gentlemen into a sort of hole at the back, just on the top of the staircase, where the landlord sits, opposite the entrance ; but there are only S— and I and Miss B— of women in the hotel. We were not at all frightened, and though the house is swarming with soldiers ever since they first entered the hotel we don't feel the least uncomfortable about it. The officers are kind, gentle, and filled with *bonte* for us beyond conception ; the soldiers scarcely less polite than their officers. My rooms—that is, my bed-room and sitting-room—were the ones for the fight. I went in for a moment last night. Oh, such a change ! The shelves crowded in it ; the 'jalousies' scattered to pieces by the *mitrailles* ; everything scattered about ; the mattrasses laid on the balcony blackened with the fire. They used them as rests for their guns, and as shelter also. A piece of the stone balcony in my bed-room as big as your head is carried off by a cannon ball. Yet, only think, how wonderful, my brooches, bracelets, and my trinkets were all over the room, open as usual, and not one single thing have they touched ; and I have lost nothing out of my rooms, though my purse with £6 in it was taken, but this was in a passage, and had nothing to do with the soldiers ; their conduct was wonderful ; not a rough speech or a rude one have they made to a creature in the house ; such kind, simple boys, that's what the soldiers are, and the officers too. One dear little boy officer struck me much. He is only 17, such a dear little high-bred child, with the spirit of a hero and the manners of an ambassador ; but, oh ! think how grieved we all were yesterday morning to hear that our poor young "Commandant of the Cagadores," your friend, is killed. A shot in the body, and he died in great agony at midnight the night before last. He led his regiment at a barricade, was the first man on it, and was shot down. He was one of the very first victims. His poor mother adores him ; she is a person of high rank. Everybody in the hotel liked him so much, and we were dreadfully shocked at his death.

"Everybody is out again now, and S— and Miss B— are gone to walk on the Alameda while I write to you. General de Rodas telegraphed last night to Madrid that all was over. The wretched *Paisani* as they are called have delivered up their arms, every men of them and the place is perfectly quiet and settled down now ; but the bodies are lying all over the place still unburied. A gentleman has just told me he saw 25 lying dead in one house. The loss has been terrible. The officers told me that the worst in Cadiz in which their soldiers were was nothing to the fire around this hotel yesterday. They said, 'We danced the *Cancan* as we fought our way up to the door of the hotel.' So they did. Oh ! how the poor little red figures hopped about ; it nearly maddened me to stay in the house and look at it. When it became terrific we were dragged from the windows and saw only about two minutes of the real fighting, and then in an hour after that the troops rushed into the house, where they are still. I am quite well, and so is darling S—"

* Doubtless greatly over-estimated.

THE TIME OF ACTION.

A PIECE of news, so large in its proportions, and yet so definite, that we hardly know, at first, whether to accept it or not, comes to us from Mallow, a place hitherto better known by the poetical record of its joviality than by any political distinction which it has acquired. But if the glad tidings turn out to be true, the Promise of Mallow will take a place in history. No less eminent an official than the Attorney-General for Ireland (at present plain Mr. Edward Sullivan, but surely in the future to be dignified, in remembrance of his having been the prophet of a new era), has, on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, announced this :—"The time of speechmaking is over. The time of action is at hand. Believe me, you will find the promises and arguments of Mr. Gladstone fulfilled to the fullest extent when he declares his policy, as he will before many days elapse. Mark my words. You will find the three great Irish questions, the Church, the Land, and Education, dealt with in a manner that will be satisfactory to the great majority of the Irish nation." Such is the Promise of Mallow."—*Home News.*

THE PRIZES OF THE ARMY.

THE majority of the great prizes of the army will fall vacant in the year 1870, when new appointments will have to be made to the posts of Commander-in-Chief in India. Adjutant-General, Quarter-master-General, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, Governor of Gibraltar, Lieutenant-General Commanding at Aldershott, Lieutenant-General Commandnig at Portsmouth, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and Major-General Commanding in Dublin. But in the year which has just commenced a fair sprinkling of staff appointments will also fall into the patronage of the Horse Guards. It may be expected that Major-General Hamilton will have attained higher rank during the year, thus vacating his appointment as General of the Guards. For the gunners the command at Woolwich and the post of Inspector-General of Artillery will be vacant on the 1st of June and 1st of July respectively, and Colonel Gambier's time as Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery will be up on the 7th of April. The principal appointment open to the line is that of Governor of Guernsey, in which Major-General Rochfort Scott will have served his five years in April. Major-General Crutchley vacates his appointment as second in command at Gibraltar in June ; Colonel Mackenzie ceases to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland in March ; Colonel H. Hamilton gives up a similar appointment in Ceylon almost immediately ; Major-General J. Armstrong will have filled his five years' term at the Cape in April, and the following minor appointments become vacant—viz., Assistant Adjutant-General at Dublin, vice Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Feilding, in July ; Assistant Quartermaster-General at Dublin, vice Colonel Seager, in November ; Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Vagher, in September ; Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin, vice Captain Hay, 62nd Foot, at once ; Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Australia, vice Major Baker, 18th, in March ; Brigade-Major to the Inspector of Cavalry, vice Major Brett, at once ; Brigade-Major at Plymouth, vice Major Colley, 1st of July ; Brigade-Major at Colchester, vice Captain Leggett, 1st of September ; Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershott, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, at once ; Brigade-Major at Dublin, vice Beazley, 1st of July ; Brigade-Major in Canada, vice Healy, in December ; and Brigade-Major at Gibraltar, vice Griffiths, in August.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

TANKARDS AND BEER MUGS,
Open or covered, with glass or solid Bottoms.

IN BEST WHITE METAL,
from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6.

SILVER PLATED
by the
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel ;
Plain richly Chased, or Engraved ;
from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 33.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The no plus ultra of Sherries.

Per dozen	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
SOLE AGENTS,
Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines, which they unhesitatingly assert to be unequalled, both for quality and moderation of price, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.
Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine Trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.
SPECTACLES
of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.
CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2½, 2¾, and 3 inch ..... per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4½, and 4¾ inch ..... per pair	9	10 0

CONCAVE
For the relief of short sight.
(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turn-pin ..... per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ..... ,,	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin ..... ,,	27 0	30 0

CONVEX:
For the assistance of aged or long sight.
(The Power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from 20 to 3.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turn-pin ..... per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ..... ,,	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin ..... ,,	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES
Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord ..... Each	3 8	4 0
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoiseshell ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring ..... per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel ..... per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold ..... per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,
Of carefully selected and perfect Glass.
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED
EYE PRESERVERS.
Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turn-pin ..... per pair 9 0 10 0

GOGGLES:
Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet binding, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece in the case complete ..... per pair 2 0 2 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES:
Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece ; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ..... per pair 9 0 10 0

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES :
Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turn-pin ..... per pair 9 0 10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS :
For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print.
Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter ..... Each from 4 8 to 20 6

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk ..... Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk ..... ,,	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green ..... ,,	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.
Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages ..... Each 13 8 15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0/16 per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11 15/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/11 13/16	,,
On demand		1/11	,,
On Scotland		1/11	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 3/16d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	.....	2s. 1/16d.	,,
,, 3 do.	.....	2s.	,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	.....	1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 days sight		1s. 11¾d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 1st February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe or the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

NOW landing ex Barque "Duiveland," from Boston, 1 and 2 inch American Deals. Apply to
A. D. LAKHMAN & Co.
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, on board the ship "Saint Andrew," 600 Oars, at moderate price. Apply to Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee Dubash, or